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UVANILLA REGINA, A NEW LOCALITY.

BY ROBT. E. C. STEARNS.

A few days since, Mr. Charles H. Lawrence, who resides on Boyle Heights in this city, submitted to me for identification a specimen of this fine species which he collected about Christmas, 1895, on San Clemente Island, latitude $32^{\circ} 55' N.$, longitude $118^{\circ} 30' W.$ This find of Mr. Lawrence's carries the species so far to the north as to include it in the faunal list of California proper. The preliminary description of *U. regina* was published in the THE NAUTILUS for December, 1892, and was subsequently described more fully in the Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, Vol. XVI, 1893, pp. 350-51, from a specimen collected by Capt. J. D. Porter, of San Diego, Cal., on Guadaloupe Island off the coast of Lower California in latitude $29^{\circ} N.$, longitude $118^{\circ} W.$

As this easily recognizable species is exceedingly rare at this date, it may be well to note that examples are contained in the collections of the National Museum (No. 125314), of Henry Hemphill and Miss Cooke, San Diego, and of Mr. Lawrence, above-named. The Hemphill and Cooke specimens are part of the lot collected by Capt. Porter.

In my paper on "The Shells of the Tres Marias and Other Localities along the Shores of Lower California and the Gulf of California," this form is listed, as the island of Guadaloupe belongs to Mexico.

In Dr. J. G. Cooper's "Catalogue of Marine Shells collected chiefly on the eastern shore of Lower California," etc., published in

the Proc. Cal. Acad. Sciences (Series 2, Vol. V, p. 36), he makes the following remarks concerning my "Tres Marias, etc.," list: "Out of 294 in the catalogue, about 200 occur in the Gulf and several others on the west coast. It is not, therefore, as complete a list of Gulf shells as we might expect from collections made by the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer 'Albatross,' with its facilities for dredging and collecting otherwise." As my paper does not purport to be a list of the "Albatross" collections in the regions under consideration, but only includes incidentally such species as were collected by the "Albatross" naturalists at a few points only, viz., "Baelenas and Pichelinque Bays, etc., so far as the same have been worked up at this date," as is distinctly stated, further comment is unnecessary.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 5, 1897.

ON A NEW FORM OF POLYGYRA FROM NEW MEXICO.

BY W. H. DALL.

Polygyra rhyssa Dall, n. sp.

Shell of six rounded whorls, dark yellowish-brown, the suture rather deep and the spire low but not flattened; nuclear whorls nearly smooth, the rest of the shell rather coarsely obliquely striated, the last fourth of the last whorl with rather sharp elevated riblets with wider interspaces and a marked constriction behind the reflected peristome; umbilicus small, deep; periphery above the middle of the whorl rounded, the entire surface more or less distinctly finely spirally striate; aperture subcircular, oblique, with a reflected and rather solid peristome with a small obscure thickening on its basal part, a light wash of callus over the body, and slightly within the aperture a small oblique elongated parietal denticle. Major diameter 17, minor diameter 14; height 9 mm.

White Mountains of New Mexico, Ashmun.

This species is about the size of *P. chiricahuana* Dall, from which it differs by its strong sculpture, somewhat larger umbilicus, more distinct suture and oral armature. The form of the mouth resembles that of *P. pseudodonta* Dall, but the basal thickening of the lip is not notched and the shell is decidedly larger, more coarsely sculptured and somewhat darker in color. It forms another illustration of the effect of insulation on the mountain peaks by arid lowlands